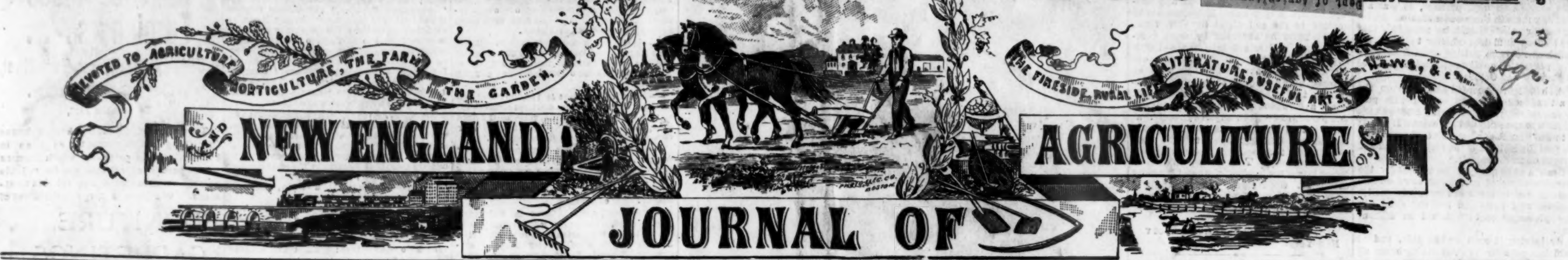


MAS SACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN



MAS SACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN
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AGRICULTURAL.

Upgrate Vineyards.

Because a vineyard started with high expectations of great profit a few years ago has not proved a success, it does not show that it is the right hands, and marred with skill. It may not be made profitable. Many who went into the business of grape growing did so without any experience whatever, and when they finally did learn some experience it was, as is usual in the case of the most difficult and profitable kind. The difficulties of grape growing are greater than they were a few years ago. Fungus diseases, such as rot of the berry and mildew, have grown more common. They are especially injurious to old vines, indicating what is probably the truth, that the weakening of vitality in the vine, through lack of mineral fertilizers, potash and phosphate, which is required. Applying these mineral manures, and spraying the vines to destroy fungus are the best remedies.

The question for the practical grape grower is whether it is better to take one of these old vineyards, already badly affected by fungus diseases, or to start a new vineyard, and by good management keep it free from these drawbacks. It all depends on the grape market the next crop, two or three seasons. With rather more care and expense than would have been required to keep the vineyard free from fungus diseases from the first, crops of good ripe grapes free from rot may be grown. If during this time grape prices are good this ought to leave some profit each year, and that would be better than to start a new vineyard, which would require a good deal of care for three years before it would begin to return a profit to its owner. It mainly depends on whether the varieties in the old vineyard are what are wanted, and whether the locality is adapted to grape growing for market purposes. Very many vineyards have been started in places where they cannot be ripened early enough to get the best market, and often with varieties once widely popular that can hardly be ripened at all. While almost any farmer in the Northern States can by choosing early-ripening varieties grow enough good grapes for his family, it will not pay him to begin growing grapes for market unless he can grow the kinds and ripen them as well as is done by the large growers for market in the localities where this is most successful. There the best grape land is held at prices that will, even now that the grape business is depressed, astonish farmers who only raise land for its value in producing ordinary farm crops.

Yet even in such localities there are some careless, neglectful farmers who allow fungus diseases to destroy their profit, and who are always complaining that their vineyards do not pay. If such vineyards can be bought and restored to productivity and health, it will probably pay the man who does the work. There can be no question that in the long run the growing of grapes by men who understand how to keep the vines and fruit free from fungus diseases, and in localities adapted to this fruit, will prove a paying business. There are so many non-paying vineyards only shows that one or the other of these necessary conditions has not been observed. Even in the years when grapes were lowest, the American people have never eaten half as many grapes as they should. When the purchasing power of wage earners again becomes normal, there will be a much larger sale of grapes than we have had the past few years, and at prices that will give growers who understand their business a reasonable profit.

New York Farm Notes.

In Lewis County, New York, we are still in the midst of the great drought which has prevailed since spring in most localities in this county. In Denmark, only one day's rain, with an occasional sprinkle, has been vouchsafed to us since the snow

disappeared in the spring. The earth presents a doleful appearance, nothing green to meet the eye, and only the brown, barren fields, while the wells are dry and the streams are falling all about. Nearly every farmer in many localities is drawing water. Now and then we find one who is drawing water long distances for large herds of cattle, rather than to drive the stock to the rivers. In certain localities cattle are driven every day upwards of two miles for water. Only once in the history of this country has there been anything like the present drought, and that occurred in the years 1883 and 1884. No doubt the drought of 1889 will beat that record.

One alarming feature is the forest fires raging in the great Adirondack region, and also in this town, in the timbered belt bordering on Black River. A vast amount of property has been destroyed, and the fires still continue to rage with unabated fury. Meadows and pastures bordering on the timbered lands have been ruined in many instances.

The corn crop has been secured, though in poor condition. Potato digging will commence soon, but will not show an average crop. No rot has appeared this season. Cows give but little milk, with all the extra pains and feed bestowed upon them. Farmers are feeding as in midwinter, and will have, apparently, no stock until another spring. The oat crop was heavy throughout this section and yields well. This will help out to some extent.

Denmark, Lewis County, N. Y., Sept. 18.

The Fall Care of Pigs.

The winter season of pork really begins in September, and the swine old enough for the market should be hurried forward to their full weight to meet the demand. They should be fattened with all the best feeds of the field. Small potatoes that are useless for anything else should be gathered from the fields and boiled for the pigs. There is a good deal of waste grain and corn, due to threshing and hawking, which can be made handy and useful in feeding to the swine. If one is too indolent to gather it, turn the pigs into the field or barnyard, and let them pick the corn; it will do them good, and will save the farmer the trouble of gathering it. The corn crop was heavy throughout this section and yields well. This will help out to some extent.

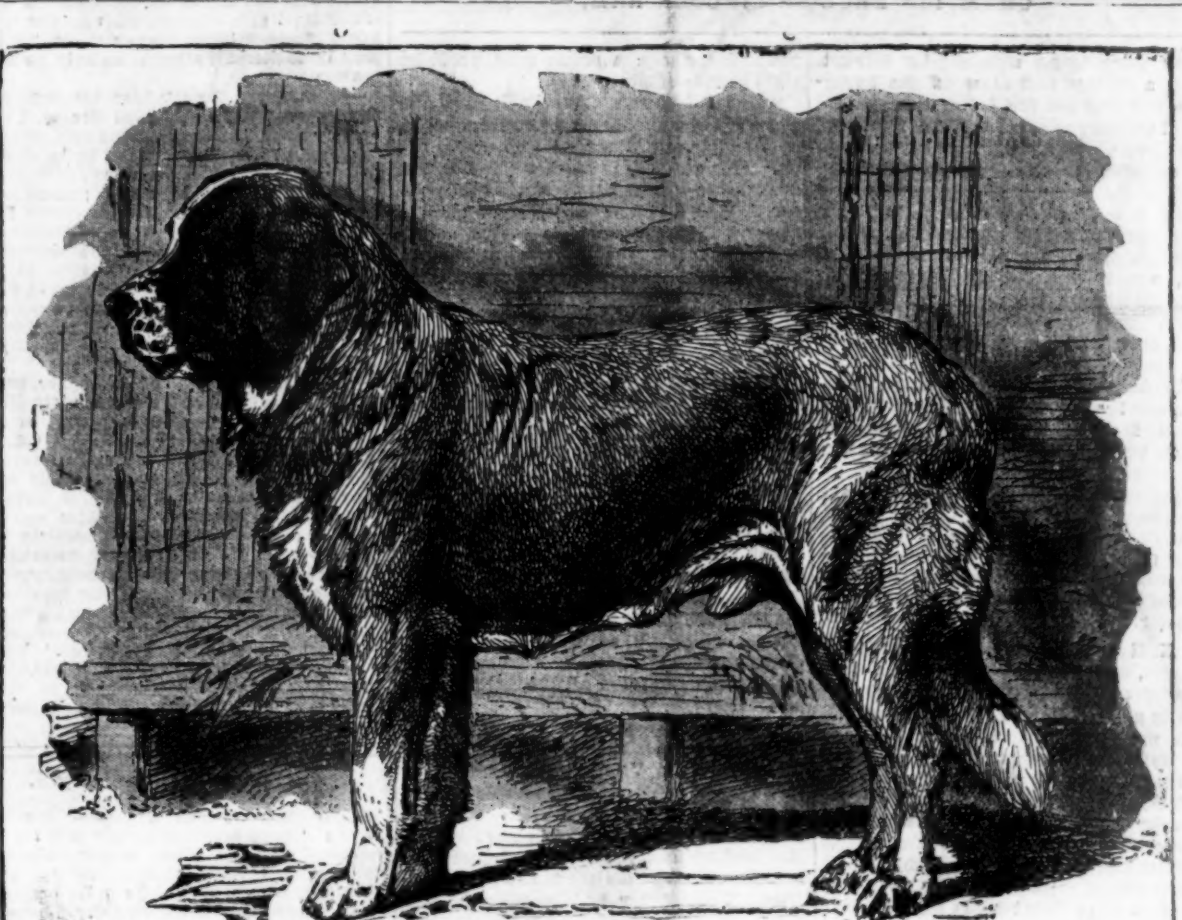
The performance of Fantasy, which reduced the world's champion three-year-old trotting record to 2:08, and whose record is now 2:06, also weakened the argument of those who claimed that the Morgan cross was detrimental to light-harness speed. Both Allerton (2:02) and Nelson (2:06) have been champion trotting stallions of the world, and the pedigree of each shows a Morgan cross through Vermont Black Hawk, the best son of Sherman Morgan.

Other light-harness champions of the world, past and present, whose pedigrees show the Morgan cross are: Cephas (2:12) and Dandy J'm (2:09), both of which have held champion half-mile track records; Ethan Allen, Farranagh, Phil Thompson, the first three-year-old to trot in 2:21; Belle Hamlin and Honest George, champion trotters to pole, 2:12 and W. W. P., which holds the world's two-mile pacing record of 4:22.

This list might be increased, but the above seem to mind without research. They are sufficient in numbers to show that those who claimed the Morgan cross to be detrimental to speed were mistaken. For producing beauty of conformation, pleasant, tractable disposition and superior road qualities combined, and producing these qualities with uniformity, no cross can be named which is more valuable today than that of the best of the Morgans.

Corn, Cotton and Wheat.

Corn is king. Twice as great as wheat or cotton in yield and value, almost as great as both combined, the yellow corn leads all the farm products of the United States this year with a total prospective yield of 2,203,000,000 bushels, which, estimated at last year's valuation of 38.7 cents a bushel, will be worth to the farmers \$852,318,400. The wheat crop trails behind with 1,335,100,000 bushels, the total value of which to the farmers will be about \$810,000,000, and the cotton crop will be about 11,000,000 bales, worth about \$387,500,000. The corn crop will be worth \$321,300,000 more than the wheat crop, and \$25,818,400 more than the cotton crop. The total yield of oats, rye, barley, buckwheat and potatoes this year will be 1,144,764,000 bushels, so the corn crop will exceed the combined production of those staples by 1,068,480,000 bushels. It will nearly equal the corn crop of the entire world in 1898.



CHAMPION ROUGH-COATED ST. BERNARD.

popularity during the past 15 years, and the tendency is still upward. The Morgans have for at least 75 or 80 years enjoyed the reputation of being the best family of roadsters in the world. There have been those, in the past, who claimed that the Morgans were deficient in speed capacity, and that the cross was not a desirable one when extreme speed was the object sought. Katus (2:12), once the champion trotter of the world to harness, which defeated Goldsmith Maid (2:14) and Hopetop (2:14), which lowered the world's champion trotting wagon record to 2:16, proved to the satisfaction of many that such is not the case.

The United States last year sent abroad 217,306,000 bushels of wheat and 208,745,000 bushels of corn. The world last year produced 2,709,442,000 bushels of wheat, of which 675,148,705 bushels were produced in the United States.

The cotton crop this year is estimated at 11,000,000 bales. In 1897 the crop was 8,532,000 bales and the price was five cents. The production in 1898 was 10,897,857 bales, and the plantation price was 4.5 cents. The cotton exports last year were 7,618,600 bales, or 73.5 per cent of the total crop. It is a large percentage of exports, and it is probable that the foreign demand this year will be as great as usual. These statistics show the American cotton, which is the world's staple agricultural product, and that no other country can hope to compete with this one in those commodities.

Curious Farming.

The Globe Democrat of St. Louis gives an interesting account of what it calls the "freak farms" in Indiana, from which we condense the following facts: There are six farms given up to raising skunks, and some of them raise them by the tens of thousands each year. As a black skunk's skin is worth \$2 and the striped ones from \$1.50 upward, these farmers are said to be growing rich. There are two or three weasel farms, and these are also grown for the value of their skins.

There are three large rabbit farms, the largest being of 80 acres. This is being stocked with the Belgian Hares, and the company owning it has now an agent buying them by thousands in France and Belgium. When fully stocked it will keep about 30,000 of the hares, and they should market 1,000,000 hares each year. These sell when dressed at about the prices of poultry, and the skins are worth from 10 to 25 cents each. Many also can be sold as pets or for breeding purposes.

part of Long Island embraced within the city of New York is not restricted. Wild ducks can be killed or possessed only from Sept. 1 to April 30, and on Long Island only from Oct. 1 to April 30.

The provisions as to Long Island refer to all wild-fowl with, but in the general State law scene and brand are excepted, and do not appear to be protected at all except as to the manner of killing.

Quail can be killed only from Nov. 1 to Dec. 15, but possession is permitted from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31. From Dec. 15 to 31, however, possession is legal only when it can be proved that the birds were killed legally or outside of the State.

On Long Island the open season is from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, and possession is permitted until Jan. 5 of birds killed within the lawful period for killing the same on Long Island.

Quail cannot be killed or possessed in Rensselaer County until Sept. 1, 1903. Woodcock can be killed only from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31; from Dec. 15 to 31, however, possession is legal only when it can be proved that the birds were killed legally or without the State.

On Long Island the open season for killing is from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, and possession is permitted until Jan. 5 of birds killed within the lawful period for killing the same on Long Island.

In Richmond County, the open season for woodcock is from July 4 to Dec. 31; in Oneida County from Sept. 1 to Nov. 15; in Ulster County from Oct. 1 to Dec. 15; in Clinton, Essex, Warren, Hamilton and Fulton Counties from Aug. 16 to Dec. 15; in Rensselaer County none can be killed or possessed until Sept. 1, 1903.

Grouse and partridges can be killed only from Sept. 1 to Dec. 15, but possession is permitted from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31; from Dec. 15 to 31, however, possession is legal only when it can be proved that the birds were killed legally or outside of the State.

On Long Island the open season is from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, and possession is permitted until Jan. 5 of birds killed within the lawful period for killing the same on Long Island.

In Oneida County the open season is from Sept. 1 to Nov. 15; in Ulster County from Oct. 1 to Dec. 15; in Rensselaer County none can be killed until Sept. 1, 1903.

Snipe and plover can be killed or possessed only from Sept. 1 to April 30, and on Long Island only from July 1 to Dec. 31.

Vegetables in Boston Market.

There are not many farmers in here with produce as we should like to see, although they begin to bring in more potatoes and other winter vegetables, and many winter apples, but green corn, string beans and greens are growing scarce, while the tomato crop has not been a large one. We had best selling at 50 cents a bushel, carrots at 50 to 60 cents, the latter for extra nice ones, flat turnips 35 to 40 cents a bushel, and yellow at \$1 to \$1.25 a bushel. Onions are a little higher and good natives bring 50 to 60 cents a bushel and \$1.50 to \$1.75 a barrel. Looks good at 50 cents a dozen and there are not many chives now at a dozen. Radishes are 40 to 50 cents a box of five dozen. Cucumbers vary much in quality. A few nice ones bring \$2.50 a hundred, and from that they go down to \$1.50. Cabbages are \$1.25 to \$1.50 a dozen. A hundred cucumbers at \$1.25 a hundred. Peppers 35 to 50 cents a bushel, and celery 75 cents to \$1 a dozen. Tomatoes mostly from 30 to 40 cents a bushel, and some fancy lots may go a little higher. Green tomatoes at near the same prices.

Cabbages \$3 to \$5 per hundred, or 75 cents a bushel. Good cauliflower 10 to 15 cents each. Lettuce 30 to 40 cents a box of 18. Sprouts 20 to 25 cents a bushel and parsley 25 cents. Egg plants 75 cents to \$1 a box. Salsify 75 cents to \$1 a dozen. String beans 75 cents to \$1 a bushel, and shell beans 75 cents to \$1.25. Improved Lima \$1.25 to \$1.50. Good green corn 40 cents a box. Summer squash \$2 to \$3 per hundred. Marrow 50 cents a barrel, and a few Turban from 75 cents to \$1. Mushrooms begin to come again. A limited demand at \$1 to \$1.25 a pound.

There have been large receipts of potatoes, and with but a moderate demand, they are weak even at quotations. Native Hebrons \$1.37 a barrel; Arcot-Hook Hebrons, extra, 42 to 48 cents a bushel, with fair to good at 40 cents. York State white at 40 to 45 cents for round and 40 cents for long. Virginia sweet potatoes in large supply, and while a few Norfolk extras go from \$1.37 to \$1.50, more are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.37. Eastern above, extra, bring \$1.35 to \$1.37, with fair to good at \$1.12 to \$1.25, and some lots have been cleaned up at \$1 or a little more. There are not many Jersey extras in double-head barrels, and they are firm at \$2.

Deer can be killed only from Aug. 15 to Nov. 15, and no person can kill or capture more than two in any season. In Ulster, Greene and Delaware counties no deer can be caught or killed for five years; and in Sullivan County, none until Aug. 15, 1901. Deer may be possessed and sold from Aug. 15 to Nov. 30; but from Nov. 15 to Nov. 30 possession is permitted only of such as are killed legally or out of the State. On Long Island deer can be killed only during the first two Wednesdays and the first two Fridays of November; possession and sale is permitted from Aug. 15 to Nov. 20, if it can be proved that the deer were legally killed.

Wild moose, elk, caribou and antelope cannot be hunted, killed or possessed at any time except for breeding purposes, and that the meat may be possessed and sold during the open season for venison if killed out of the State, or by persons who own or have charge of private parks and are the actual owners of the animals.

Black and gray squirrels, hares and rabbits can be killed and possessed only from Sept. 1 to Dec. 15. On Long Island they can be killed or possessed only from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, except that possession in that

The total apple shipments to European ports for the week ending Sept. 16, 1899, were 24,008 barrels, including 18,317 barrels to Liverpool, 4408 barrels to Glasgow and 313 barrels various. The exports include 26 barrels from Boston, 9158 barrels from New York, 11,537 barrels from Montreal and 3377 barrels from Halifax. For the same week last year the apple shipments were 26,773 barrels. The total shipments thus far this year have been 49,224 barrels, against 62,368 barrels for the same time last year. The shipments in detail have been 364 barrels from Boston, 28,533 barrels from New York, 14,948 barrels from Montreal and 338 barrels from Halifax.

The cable from James Adam, Son & Co. of Liverpool, England, under date of Sept. 15, to C. R. Lawrence, reports New York shipment of irregular, selling in Liverpool at \$2.88 to \$4.50 per barrel. Rates, at the present, from Boston to Liverpool, are 37 cents per barrel, London 45 cents, Glasgow 45 cents, Hull 72 cents, Bristol 60 cents.

Systematic Horse Breeding.

In order to make this branch of farming pay it is now essential to have some system about it, and breed for one or the other of the several popular types. The market demands horses for special purposes, and those which are neither one thing or another are difficult to sell. The grade of horses has been raised, and one must aim high, but aiming high without a definite purpose in view is bad policy, almost as bad as raising scrub horses. The type of horse that is in the greatest demand just now is the road, carriage or coach horse. There is quite a wide difference in this type, for a heavy coach horse is anything but a light carriage animal. Still there is sufficient likeness in this type or division to guide one in his work. Good road and coach horses bring handsome prices to the breeder, and there is no reason why any such animals should go begging.

Next to this type in popularity comes the cab horse. The predilection has been freely made that the automobile would drive the cab horse out of existence, but up to the present this animal is in considerable evidence in 25 to 30 ways and others. The modern cab horse is comparatively heavy, and light ones would hardly answer the purpose. In fact, the day of the small and light horse has passed, and we are not likely to breed him again very soon. Even in the racer the tendency is to enlarge the type, and produce horses that are heavy and long limbed. The omnibus horse is somewhat similar in type to the cab horse, except that he is heavier. The cab horse must be a quick animal and a good traveler, approaching somewhat to the type of the road horse. But the omnibus horse must excel in power and strength, and to gain this he must necessarily be bred heavy. The next type is the draught horse. This animal is well known to farmers, and has been bred in the past to perform more than any of the others in demand today. Some magnificent draught animals have been bred in this country, and we can equal any that are imported from abroad. The stock in this country offers a splendid foundation for future breeding. When we look to the last year, that of the American trotter, we are also on familiar ground. No breeders of any country have brought the trotter to greater perfection than in this country, and when we speak of this type every one should know the characteristics aimed after. The American trotter is just beginning to be appreciated abroad, and the exports of these horses may in time lead to an expansion of the business. Certainly one can breed trotters for those who wish them that will excel in almost every point.

JAMES RIDGEWAY.

Wisconsin.

Boston Exports and Imports.

The exports from Boston for the week ending Sept. 15 were valued at \$2,711,033 and the imports at \$1,536,330. Excess of exports, \$1,174,703. For corresponding week last year exports were \$2,067,065, and imports were \$920,686. Excess of exports, \$1,146,379. Since Jan. 1, the exports have been \$9,710,918, and the imports \$4,332,415. Excess of exports, \$5,378,503. For same 37 weeks last year the exports were \$45,677,321, and imports were \$26,894,044. Excess of exports \$18,783,277. Of the week's exports: \$2,338,360 went to England, \$164,555 to Scotland, \$5400 to Ireland, \$38,554 to Nova Scotia and Province, \$1,138,009 to Newfoundland and Labrador, \$26,167 to British possessions in Africa, and \$2305 to other British possessions, a total of \$7,591,534 to Great Britain and her colonies; \$22,952 went to Netherlands, \$51,830 to Germany, \$39,018 to Belgium, \$19,676 to Sweden and Norway, and small amounts to other countries. The principal articles of exports were provisions, \$1,000,000; breadstuffs, \$576,123; live animals, \$144,510; leather and manufactures of, \$315,140; cotton, raw, \$76,324; cotton, manufactured, \$14,712; wood and manufactures of, \$55,197; iron and manufactures of, \$7418; hardware, \$25,451; sewing machines, \$4518; other machinery, \$97,196; paper, \$21,754; tobacco, \$16,251; drugs and chemicals, \$11,786; oilseeds, \$8641; clothing, \$6701.

Drivers should be very careful about getting up behind strange horses at this season of the year. There are ringers about, and there are also spotters out whose business it is to catch them. Secretaries Gooch and Steiner will do all in their power to catch the rogues, and when caught they will be promptly and permanently shamed. Money paid by the associations for catching the ringers is well spent. It is estimated that the trotter Tennessee (2:14) has been pressed into the ringing brigade.

AGRICULTURAL.

Sustaining the Autumn Milk Flow.

At this season of the year it is too cool for cows to lie out in open pasture at night, and to feed enough, perhaps, to warrant housing them in the winter stable. An intermediary place should be provided, that will afford sufficient shelter to keep the milk cattle from getting chilled through the prevalent cold dews and frosts of September and October.

A shed tightly boarded and open on the last exposed side will answer this purpose admirably, and add many more pounds of milk to the fall yield of cows. It is best situated near the exit gate of the pasture, so that the cattle may be readily found and driven up in the morning.

Such a shed need not be erected for the purpose alone of protecting cows on cool autumn nights, for it will serve as a shelter against cold rains and hot sun alike. In my opinion no pasture should be without one.

By leaving it open on one side, and of sufficient capacity to comfortably house all of the milk cows, no floor or stalls need be provided. The ground under it should be elevated and well drained, however, and kept covered with dry litter for comfortable bedding.

Where, on the majority of dairy farms, cows receive no shelter at all in autumn, until they go into the winter stable at "freezing-up time," this will keep them from suffering and from physical and mental discomfort.

To get them accustomed to the new shelter drive them into it at dusk a few times, and they will find it themselves thereafter.

A few milk cows are inclined to the wall, and will not go into the shelter willingly. One has got to be patient and wait until they notice how rapidly cows that are not sheltered shrink in milk yield following cold nights. It has seemed strange to the writer many times that this fact was not more generally appreciated and remedied by dairymen at large.

I can only explain it by the hypothesis that most dairymen consider the fact that a cow of milk inevitable, which I contend is a mistake, at least to the extent now prevailing.

Besides attending to the bodily comfort of cows as cool weather advances, their food supply should be kept at its maximum instead of allowing the vagaries of the season to regulate it.

At no season of the year is milk more profitable for butter and cheese making than during the autumn months, but a limited yield means only a limited amount of profit.

Corn fodder cut early, before it has been touched by the frost, and then well stocked to preserve it bright and green, loses little of its succulent value after frost has come. It should be cut up and fed from the manger, where the cattle cannot trample half of it under foot, as would follow were spread on the fields.

Pumpkin, if taken from the field before hard frost, and then judiciously fed to cows from the manger, form valuable supplemental fall feed. When root crops, as mangels, turnips and carrots, are pulled, the tops should be saved and fed fresh to cows, for there is much milk in them.

GEORGE E. NEWELL.

Practical Sheep Husbandry.

The water supply is one of the most important things to think of just now. See that the water is pure and that the sheep get sufficient of it.

Even when the sheep are free from the disease, it is necessary to keep close watch, lest, in some possible way, the infection may be brought into the flock. Such is something to be stamped out by determined and persevering efforts.

The summer is a time when the flock has an apparent rest from disease. But at the same time it is a sort of breeding time for all the ills to which the sheep are subject. Now is the best time of the year to prevent future troubles.

Some of the sheep pasturing on stony ground may be going on their knees, having the feet sore. Look to these sheep without delay. Pare the hoofs, especially under the sole, and keep the spaces between the toes clean. The toes may need shortening, too. There are men who half starve their poorly bred and naively kept sheep; who market them, stock up with tags, sweepings and manure, stick up with tags and insoluble paints and bound with any sort of twine procurable, who are kicking about the inadequacy of the tariff. What such men most need is protection against themselves.

Keep sheep clean behind or there may be serious risk of fly-blow. This is a difficult thing to cure but easy to prevent. Fly-blow should be cured by a dash of kerosene, stable or barn. Wash them thoroughly and pick out every grub with small forceps. It is almost impossible to apply anything that will kill the grub, once they have got a hold of the sheep.

It is time this month to separate the lambs from the ewes, but the little things must be well cared for. A sweet, short clover or grass pasture is best for them, and a mixture of corn, oats and bran, or where it can be procured easily, cottonseed meal, will push them along as they will not raise the little milk. This stoppage of the milk on the ewes, however, will tend very much to help the next spring lambs.—American Sheep Breeder.

Liquid and Solid Manure.

Liquid manure has its uses in the garden that make it of great value to the cultivator of fruits and vegetables, but it is a mistake to assume that this is the best form in which fertility can be supplied to the soil. A land fed upon liquid manure entirely would, I doubt not, degenerate in time and prove of little use. It would be similar to giving a person with digested food, prepared carefully so that the stomach would have little work to do. We know that a diet of prepared foods kept up weakens the stomach, and in time it would hardly be able to digest solid food at all. The stomach has the mission to perform, and so it is the soil, and both will thrive on what is fed to them.

Liquid manure saturates the soil and heavily impregnates it with fertility. This is ready to enter instantly into the working plan of the plants. It is it an already prepared for the engines of growth to utilize. But its evaporation is almost as quick as steam, and in order to keep it up new supplies would have to be added continually. Liquid manure, as applied by growers of flowers, is used more as a medicine than as a soil enricher. It stimulates to quicker growth for the time being, and when plants are drooping it is better for them than to wait for the slower-acting solid manure.

It is rarely, of course, that liquid manure is applied to the farm, except in a very limited way, but its virtues should be understood in order to employ it intelligently. It contains, as a rule, the con-

centrated extract of the manure pile, especially that assimilable portion which is very apt to leach away through the soil or evaporate into the air. Let a manure pile be raised upon a solid base, and make no effort to save the liquid part, and half the value of the material will be totally lost. This liquid part must be saved and utilized in the proper way. It should not be applied to the soil direct in this form, but it should be absorbed by some vegetable fibre, and mixed into the soil with it. It makes little real difference what sort of vegetable fibre we use so long as it takes up the liquid thoroughly, and is easily rotted when mixed with the soil. Good straw or wheat straw seems to answer this purpose as well as anything, and that is one reason why this material is so good for bedding. Cornstalks do not do the work so well, and it is a waste of material to use them in this way. They are not as good as forest leaves for bedding cows, and far more expensive. Good forest leaves contain a large percentage of nitrogen, and when soaked with liquid manure they make splendid manure if well rotted.

PROF. JAMES S. DOTT.

Dairy Notes.

The experiment station at Madison, Wis., made a test of the dairies of six farmers among the patrons of the Dairy School Creamery. They were selected from 50 patrons, who lived within eight miles of the university, and were considered fairly representative of the farmers who furnish milk to the creameries and cheese factories of the State. The cows had not had any test before, nor any record kept of the amount of their milk, and they were tested and weighed and quality of milk ascertained at intervals during the entire year.

On one farm they found 13 cows, which gave altogether a profit of \$75, but \$50 of that was from the sale of butter, while the other nine gave but \$25. Of these nine three did not produce enough to pay for their feed. Another farm 12 cows gave a profit of \$225, but six of them gave 60 per cent. of the profit, and the other six only 40 per cent., and the best cow gave \$31 worth over cost of her keeping, while the poorest only gave \$8 worth more than it cost to feed her.

In another case it was found that one cow gave 100 pounds of milk more than another, but the Babcock test showed that it was not worth as much by \$15 as the better factory. These are the points that are brought out by the use of the scale and the Babcock test, and they are what are educating the dairymen so that they can make their business profitable. Cows which will not produce enough to pay their board, to say nothing of cost of shelter and care, should have plenty of pumpkins and soft corn, and then a finishing touch from the meal barrel, and be sold down to feed the family while the shortage of best keeps the market price high. If it will not pay to do this, take the hides off, and feed the meat to them, or make a fertilizer pile of it.

But we have fattened many an old cow in just the way described above, and we always thought it to be profitable. The soft, succulent food gives them a quick start, and after the second week we could see that they gained every day, and when they began on the meat they soon got fat, with good, solid flesh, too.

We do not believe in the policy of keeping large herds of hogs at the creamery or near it, to use up the skim milk and buttermilk. The creamery help should have enough to do without looking after another separate business. Few men can take proper care of as large a lot of hogs as would be necessary to use so much milk in an economical manner, for hogs need grain along with the milk to give best results in fattening, and to keep so many hogs in one place is to invite disease among them, or to provide facilities for a wholesale loss if it once gets there. Few men would keep the pigs and yards so clean that they would not taint the air for a mile away at some seasons of the year, and when the wind blew from the piggery toward the creamery the flavor of the butter would not be improved by it.

But there are other reasons. The farmer needs the skim milk upon his farm. When he sells only the butter fat he is not robbing the farm of its fertility, as he would be by selling the whole milk. He can raise calves to replenish or increase his dairy with the progeny of his best cows. He can fatten his own pork. He can, if he wishes, return the skim milk back to the cows to increase their production. Either the farmer should have a separator and take out his skim milk, or he should leave it at home and use it in the household, and he has to carry over a road, or the creamery should be prepared to separate each lot as quickly as received, and return the skim milk to him while it is yet sweet.

We believe the small hand separators can be profitably used where there are a half dozen good cows, and if all who have even a dozen would keep their separator at home, the factory would have little difficulty in handling the rest, and separating "white you wait." Let them make a price on cream which will induce the farmers to do their own skimming or separating, and much of the trouble with foul cream giving unpleasant odors and flavors to the cream would be avoided.

Some authorities advise putting a weak, old brine into the cream before beginning to churn, and then a strong brine into the churn as soon as the butter is in grains the size of wheat kernels before drawing off the buttermilk. We would say do neither if the cream is good and of a proper temperature. The buttermilk is too valuable for family use and as a hot-water beverage, or even for feeding to swine, to be wasted by such excessive salting.

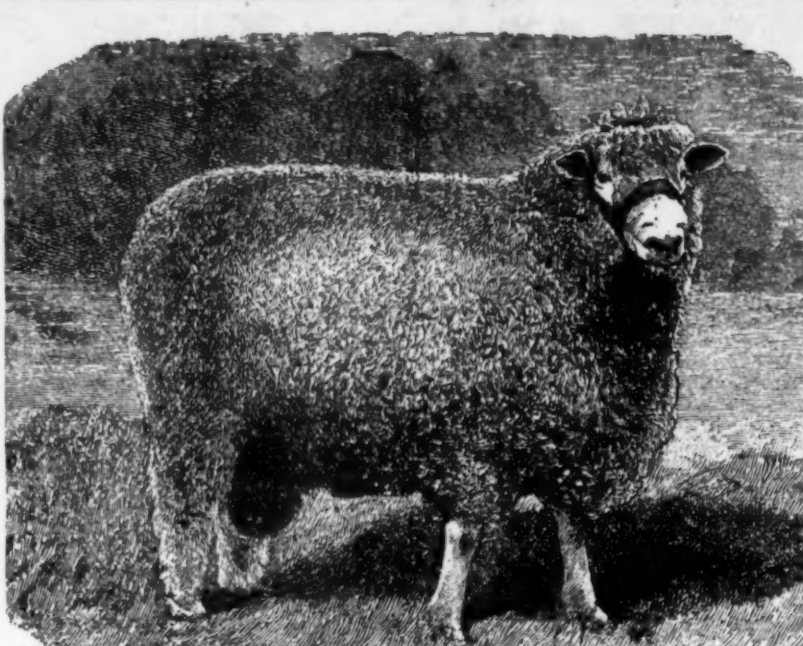
"Strike For Your Altars and Your Fires."

Patriotism is always commendable, but in every breast there should be not only the desire to be a good citizen, but to be strong, able bodied and well fitted for the battle of life. To do this, pure blood is absolutely necessary, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one specific which cleanses the blood thoroughly. It acts equally well for both sexes and all ages.

Humor—"When I need a blood purifier I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures my humor and is excellent as a nerve tonic."—Jesse Eaton, Stafford Springs, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and easily cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



CHAMPION ENGLISH LINCOLN RAM.

And there is no necessity for doing it. Put in a strainer and draw off the buttermilk, and then add the brine, making sure that it contains no sediment to mix into the butter, and that it has not been tainted with any bad odors, which will laboriously, as it absorbs moisture it kept where it can receive them, or even transported in a filthy car or wagon. Agitate gently the butter granules in the brine for a few minutes, or 10 minutes, that it may wash away the buttermilk and casine from the butter. Then draw off this brine and add more, gradually now working the butter into a lump. Continue changing the brine until it does not take up any more butter, and the butter then should have a delicate flavor and aroma, and be firm, requiring but little working to remove the surplus moisture from it.

Washing in brine not only hardens the butter more than the use of clear water, but it does not remove any of the true butter flavor, which some claim clear water does, and we feel sure it does if it is not pure, or is not at a temperature of about 50° or cooler.

A. X. Hyatt, in the Northwestern Agriculturalist, calls attention to the fact that buttermilk is not only food and drink, but a pretty good medicine as well. He says:

"A noted physician said not long ago that buttermilk is a 'true milk diuretic.' That is, milk already partially digested. It is a decided laxative and nothing equals it in habitual constipation. It is a diuretic and a excellent for kidney troubles. It is the most refreshing and digestible of all the products of milk. Nothing is better in the treatment of diabetes. In some cases of cancer of the stomach and gastric ulcer, buttermilk is the only food that can be retained. One of my neighbors spent money enough to go to the Philippines for doctor, drugs, etc., to cure his rheumatism, without getting any better. I sold him a few barrels of old buttermilk would drive rheumatism from his anatomy, and it was done within a barrel, worth about 20 cents per 100 pounds to feed hogs. I know of half a dozen in this county of buttermilk, who say the cure of their rheumatism to lapped milk and buttermilk."

All of this we are inclined to believe, and we therefore object to a method of butter making which makes this wholesome food a waste and even for feeding to the pigs, and which we think is more likely to result in injury to the quality of the butter than to improve it.

Two things are reported so frequently that we feel that it requires no close study to make one think there is a logical connection between them. There is a scarcity of water in brooks, and the ponds are low, while our market reports tell us that really first-class butter is hard to find, as much of that which is well made lacks something of the fine flavor it should have.

It is not enough that the cows should be able to find a drink of water to quench their thirst, but they should have pure water, and that is not sure to be found in slow-running streams and shallow ponds, both of which may be nearly stagnant or tainted with the decaying vegetable matter at the bottom, or the drainage of the swamp. Those who have deep-driven wells and windmills should have good water, and may find it an advantage to fence their cows away from the usual watering places in the pasture.

Farm Hints.

The Field and Farm relates what may seem an incredible story in regard to the alfalfa roots which penetrate the soil. Major Downing of Denver introduced the alfalfa seed from Mexico in 1863. In 1868 he seeded a yard in West Denver with it to make a pasture for some pet antelope.

In 1872 the street in front of this lot was closed, and the alfalfa roots were found in the ditch on the farther side of the highway, which was 80 feet wide. Some one doubting that they were alfalfa roots, a wagon was laid, and the roots were carefully traced back to the yard. By actual measurement the roots, which had run under the railroad street, were 95 feet in length. At Marysville, Cal., in placer mining, an alfalfa root was washed away with a hydraulic stream, and the root was found to be 70 feet long. The editor of Field and Farm says that in Las Vegas, New Mexico, he measured roots 32 feet long, taken from a newly dug well. It is this length of root which gives the alfalfa plant such drought-resisting power, and makes it such a valuable crop in those States where the summers are hot and dry. As it is also a valuable food, we regret that we cannot learn that it has proved a successful crop in New England, but we shall have to content ourselves with red clover a while longer. The clover makes up as good hay as alfalfa, but it is claimed that alfalfa, where it does well, gives a greater yield in a season, and it may be cut at least three times in a season.

The value of plowing under green clover was well shown at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa last year. A field was divided into eight plots, and four alternate plots were sown in the spring of 1897 with grain and clover, vying eight pounds of clover seed to the acre, while the other four were sown in grain without clover. All was plowed together in the fall of 1897, and in the spring of 1898 was sowed with Banner oats. All the season the clover plot looked better than the other, and it was more plumply marked as the season advanced. At harvest they were kept separate and threshed separately, and the yield on the four clover plots exceeded the four where was no clover by 11 bushels one

pound to the acre, a pretty good profit for eight pounds of clover seed.

Another field was similarly divided, and clover sown in different amounts on some of the plots, and some no clover was put on. This was not plowed until May 25, and after harrowing it was planted with Indian corn. Where not less than eight pounds of clover seed were used to the acre the average yield exceeded the average where no clover was sown by four tons 238 pounds per acre. While their report makes no mention of it, we think the clover plots will prove much more fertile for several years.

The movement in some of the Southern States toward a more diversified system of farming, to grow less cotton, rice and sugar cane, and more corn and hay, on which to feed more cattle and hogs, more fruit and garden truck to send to market, and generally more of the things that they have had to buy, is a good thing for them, without doubt. But Northern farmers and market gardeners will need to be on the alert all the time, to make sure that they do not lose the trade they have had in supplying Southern markets, and a part of the trade in Northern markets, because of the surplus of early-grown Southern produce which will be sent here.

The market gardeners around Boston have for years felt the competition of the truck farmers in Virginia and Georgia, but they have to some extent been able to meet it, and to retain their position with the marketmen by the more extensive use of glass and artificial heat. But it would have been thousands of dollars in the pockets of some of them if they had foreseen the condition of the gardening in the South, and had been prepared to put their early garden crops in the market a week or two before Southern produce reached here, instead of one or two weeks after the market was glutted. Some of them lost much money during the years that they were not ready to supply the market during the season of high prices.

We can scarcely credit the statement which we find going the rounds of the daily papers, that Secretary Wilson is about to make an "abandonment" of New England, and to retain their position with the marketmen by the more extensive use of glass and artificial heat. But it would have been thousands of dollars in the pockets of some of them if they had foreseen the condition of the gardening in the South, and had been prepared to put their early garden crops in the market a week or two before Southern produce reached here, instead of one or two weeks after the market was glutted. Some of them lost much money during the years that they were not ready to supply the market during the season of high prices.

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In some parts of Russia the only food for the people consists at present of acorns, leaves and the soft bark of trees.

A new way of blasting rock is to place a cartridge of water in a shot hole, and convert it into steam instantly by electricity. This method is especially applicable in coal mines.

Spiders are a serious plague in Japan. They spin their webs on the telegraph wires, and are so numerous as to cause a serious loss of telecommunication. Sweeping the wires does little good, as the spiders begin all over again.

Investigations made recently in Illinois show that a pound includes 2,185,000 seeds of blue grass, 1,481,000 of timothy, 863,000 of white clover, 1,553,000 of red clover and 343,000 of alfalfa.

The velocity of light is 192,000 miles in a second of time. From the sun it comes to the earth in eight minutes. From some of the fixed stars of the twelfth magnitude, it takes four thousand years for their light to reach us.

An Englishman just home from the west coast of Africa says he saw a whole village swimming out to the steamer, wearing as they swam renovated second-hand stovepipe hats in all the glory of the white tissue paper in which they were wrapped out for sale.

The Parliament building in Wellington, New Zealand, is the largest wooden structure in the world. In Wellington and some other New Zealand towns almost every house is constructed of wood. Large churches and important business premises are built of the same material.

—Southampton, England, has the most unique and unusual feature of any seaport in the world—that is, the extraordinary phenomenon of double tides; in other words, it has four tides a day. To this valuable possession and the accumulated sheltered harbor it entirely owes its position.

Some interesting data have been published by the French Meteorological Bureau, Paris. From these it appears that, on the average, Spain has about three thousand hours of sunshine a year, while Italy has seven hundred less, and France has within 100 of Italy; but no more than 700 are common to Germany, while Holland, with its flat, has but 1400. The average fall of rain in England is, however, greater than that of any other European country. In the northern part, and on the high plateaus of Scotland, about 351 inches fall each year, and London is said to have on the average 173 rainy days in the year, and ten times the quantity of rain that falls on Paris.

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In talking, from the very first it was known that the policy of the management would be one of progressive enterprise and open-handed liberality in securing the very best features and talent in the line of demonstration and entertainment. With S. S. Godfrey, Reeves and Mearns at the head of the musical program; Nellie Doty in charge of the Women's Department; The New England Sportsman in control of "Sportsman's Paradise," and Caterer Bow of Northburg fame presiding in the cafe, it can be seen that the "90 Food Fair" has many pleasures in store for visitors. Then, too, may be mentioned the Roman Rye gray queen and her suite of dark-eyed attendants; the Panobee Indians in their picturesque dresses of embroidered buckskin; the "Judgment of Paris," starring in its realism; the "Chances of the Star Brigade" and a host of other attractions.

The booths, with their varied decorations and brilliant illuminations and series of pretty girls, will suggest glimpses of fairyland, many of the exhibitors having prepared beautiful electrical surprises. Three thousand silver souvenirs will be given away each morning by the management, and a new system of distributing these gifts, so as to avoid crowding and delay, has been adopted.

The first 1500 ladies purchasing admission tickets each morning at Exhibitor's Hall ticket office, No. 99 Huntington avenue, but at no other place, will receive these elegant Dewey Souvenir R. O. S.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

BOSTON, MASS., SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.

So it's Park square's "manifest destiny." Well, that's a euphemistic term for a most marked.

Our best wishes for the success of the Worcester's Emergency and General Hospital.

Pa-khar is at home again, and has already scored the Mass committee and reiterated his old charges against P.A.W.'s machinations. Vacation really is over!

Engage your passage early on the new Concordian liner. Inasmuch as the Countess of Ravensworth is his christener, Bostonians will be particularly glad to extend to it the hospitality of our dock.

Those of our readers who can make it convenient to visit Boston next week should not fail to attend the sessions of the Farmers' National Congress at Faneuil Hall, Oct. 2-10.

The wheelmen are agreed that the lantern is entirely unnecessary to their welfare, and beg to go without it. With characteristic egotism they neglect to consider that the lantern is necessary to the welfare of a few people who sometimes walk about, and occasionally even cross a street after dark.

Happy memories of Museum days make many of us echo with Clement Scott, when Will Pinner returned chastened to his "Sweet Lavender," and Sidney Grundy turned from degeneracy to paint as another Benjamin Goldfarb in another "Pair of Spectacles." The public has not lost its appreciation of pure, sweet comedy. America, Mr. Grundy, can care for something more healthful than the gutter and the demimonde.

Times have changed and customs have been modified in the teaching of dancing as in every other pedagogical endeavor. The dancing masters have been holding a convention in Lynn this past week, at which it was demonstrated that new youths and saucy girls no longer "too a line" as the first step towards tripping the light fantastic. Now, forsooth, dancing is "the language of motion," and is taught by a grammar! Whether the studying goes on while one does one's steps is not quite clear.

An English paper says that the imports of bacon and ham to Great Britain have increased from a little over \$40,000,000 in the year ending June 30, 1894, to over \$90,000,000 in the year ending June 30, 1899. Of this amount more than one-half of both ham and bacon came from the United States, with Denmark second on bacon and Canada third. And yet they tell us that our bacon and ham do not suit the English palate because they are too fat. We think some one else about \$90,000,000 of it last year, fat and all.

With Admiral Sampson commanding of the Boston Navy Yard, the station will once more attain to all its old social and naval prestige. This is a case of the right man in the right place, for the incumbent has decided by business executive ability and is capably equipped to carry on the extensive improvements inaugurated by Rear Admiral Hixson. More than that, Sampson, as an "officer and gentleman" has ever shown himself polished and courteous and most considerate of all with whom he may come in contact.

The heavy rain which began early on the morning of Sept. 20 is what old-fashioned farmers have long looked upon as one of the best indications of the weather in the immediate future. It follows that frost in succession on the last days of last week. These frosts came on cool, still and cloudless nights, when the absence of wind to mix the currents of air allowed the cold of the upper atmosphere to settle down to the earth and cause rime frosts. In some seasons what is called the line storm is delayed until after the equinox. Its coming Sept. 20 indicates a normal winter for all the localities where the storm reaches. Not nearly enough rain has fallen as yet to make up for the deficiency during the summer. This may indicate either much rainfall the coming few weeks, which is probable, or some dry weather now and a gradual of snow next winter. All farmers will agree now that some dry weather, to enable them to secure their fall crops, would be for the best. City people generally dislike rain at any time, but the farmer would count much. An old Irish fellow of a clergyman who was once asked by his congregation to pray for rain. He said he would do so if they could all agree, but they never could, so the prayer for rain had to be abandoned.

Mr. Samuel T. Dutton's training class for college graduates has just begun the year of its excellent work in the Brookline High School. This class, which has for its object the acquisition through experience of a practical knowledge of the art of pedagogy, has become a valuable adjunct to college training in that it furnishes the recent college graduate who desires to gain experience in teaching a rare opportunity for study and observation. For many years a grave question for the recent graduate has been how she should gain in rapport with a real work of instruction. She knows enough to teach at once, but she feels that she needs to be adjusted gradually to the educational conditions which obtain in our public schools. Just here it is that Mr. Dutton's class has proved so valuable. By means of the breadth and self poise his pupil teachers acquire by actual contact with alert young minds and bodies, many a young woman finally provides in her own schoolroom with confidence and distinction, where, but for such training, she might ever have remained an insatiable of doubt and, at best, mediocre ability. Indirectly the excellent Brookline schools, too, are made a few degrees more efficient because of their pupils' contact with Mr. Dutton's body of college-trained young women. This educational expert did a splendid thing in more ways than one when he organized his training class for college graduates.

Again the farmer stands at the head of the procession. Again the nation's prosperity is continued through the splendid harvest secured by the toil of the husbandman. The world wants our wheat and corn, our cotton and tobacco, our beef and pork, for which it is willing to exchange its gold. Our surplus farm products are making our nation rich, and the farming interests should have due credit therefor. Our statesmen and political economists are thankful for this condition of affairs. Let them not forget their obligation when our farmers knock at the legislative doors for some sort of appropriation in the line of national

progress. Let them think of the farmers' interests in the halls of Congress, as well as at the polls and at the harvest. Encourage this strong arm of national life and vigor. Stimulate the agriculture of the land.

Men With and Without Hoes.

It does not particularly matter at this stage that Mr. Edwin Markham has vehemently denied any intention on his part to underestimate the dignity of agricultural pursuits in America. That people should ever have supposed a poem inspired by Millet's picture of the French peasant to refer to the self-respecting American farmer seems sufficiently absurd. But leaving that side of the question quite undisturbed, it remains true that the misapprehension in some quarters of the application of "The Man With the Hoe" has done much good, in that it has made us ask ourselves why we Americans draw a line between some occupations and other occupations. In a word, it has caused us to demand whether there is any real reason for the old, old notion that the "learned" professions are peculiarly the gentlemanly ways of breeding.

Other things being equal, then it would seem that the ideal profession for each separate man of us is the one where we can best keep in touch with the world's progress, win the respect of our fellows, stand for good in our community, and be as free as is compatible with service. The occupations which approximately meet these needs should, of course, be the most desirable ones. The minister's comes first. To the honor of our land it is said the Christian minister has always been accorded the highest place in our complex society. The case selection editor and the high-minded teacher occupy stations worthy of all praise. The self-sacrificing physician must also command our admiration. The lawyer who is sincerely strenuous in behalf of human justice, and the statesman who really becomes a politician, should be classed among the fortunate workers in the world. Beyond the so-called "learned" professions noted there would seem to be no possibility of abolitionism. Artists in whatever line are interpreters of the beautiful, and hence occupying an enviable place, but artists who are right-minded and ambitious may also claim measurably to be in the line of inspiration. The man who sows and reaps in God's season, surely he is more intimate daily contact with the Master Artist and his obedient artisans, natural law, than is any ordinary poet, novelist, musician or painter.

We may well ask ourselves, then, whether there is any possible defense after all for the old contention that a man had done his very best for his kind if he has been in the line of the higher professions. The answer would seem to lie in the spirit with which the young minister or lawyer undertakes his work. If he looks beyond the narrowness of professionalism and recognizes men for men the world over, he is worthy of his chance; but if he perches himself on the stilts of his college and professional training, and looks down pityingly on all laborers who have not enjoyed the privilege of the university and less than the least of the submerged French peasants Mr. Markham has immortalized.

The man who exults in his manhood is serene in his outlook upon life and conscious of his sonship with God, is, as Burns wrote long ago, a man for all he may not labor within certain petty confined bounds. If he lives the best life, the fullest life possible to him in his environment, his life is a noble life. He is a noble man, his implement be the pen, the brush, the chisel or the hoe. The great stippling in the world is that which would do such a man "a brother to the ox."

The Influence of a Noble Life.

In these days of rush and strenuous business demands we are apt to remark unthinkingly that the dead are very soon forgot. Sometimes we question seriously the use of striving to do good and to be good in a world which seems to care so little about it. To every one of us come occasional moments of utter despair, moments when faith in God and man seems more a falling than a virtue. At such times it is good to hear somebody speak thoughtfully and appreciatively of the good influence spread abroad by a noble life. It matters little what the particular subject of inspiration may be. All that counts is that some noble soul is able to stand by his own faith and courage, steadily faltering belief in the divinity of our kind, and a tribute to the pure, uplifting influence of a noble life.

Such testimony is Dr. Walter Channing of the kind of life lived by the late Mrs. Ellen Johnson. "At the memorial service," writes Dr. Channing to a contemporary, "two thoughts occurred to me which, though they are in no way new, seem to me well worth emphasizing. First, the influence of a noble life, which increases in its effects long after its material form has been laid to rest. Who can say that Phillips Brooks is dead? Does he not live more vividly and really in the minds and hearts of thousands of persons than he did when he was on earth with us? And who that knew Mrs. Johnson can say that at least in spirit she does not seem to be as near and potent as she was when we saw her last?"

These are the words of a busy man, whose words properly rebuke the foppish "How soon we are forgot!" Shakespeare makes Marc Antony the mouthpiece of the sentiment:

"The evil that men do lives after them; The good is oft forgotten by their bones."

But we must never forget that this remark was Antony's, made for his own selfish purposes.

"Whatsoever ye sow, that shall ye reap" is but part of the promise. The good fruit we are further told, will spring up, twenty and a hundred fold. And so indeed it is in life, however we may be inclined to our dark days to question it. Mrs. Johnson gave herself soul and body to the work of reforming down-fallen women. She believed in her women and in her work, and she lived her ideal. She brought to the minds of many lukewarm Christians the thoughts of their duty towards their unfortunate sisters. It was new to them to look upon the outcast as anything except a creature of pity. Mrs. Johnson, however, taught that there was hope and found a way to give the victim of vice a chance to live a self-respecting life. Hers was a splendid example of the power of realized faith.

Whereas strong souls are smitten with a vision of improved public institutions a way will be found to realize the ideal of the present time the almshouses in our State are receiving the benefit of this inspiration. The first step is, of course, discontent with existing conditions. From this to bettering things is but a natural progression. So it was with Dorothy Lynde Dix, that noble Boston revolutionary, whose long struggles to lessen degradation, neglect and misery among the suffering have been crowned, even in her lifetime, with the success which they deserved. But this is a mere nothing compared to the universality of the reverence which Miss Dix's

noble labors for the suffering insane have inspired.

Examples of the distance which the light of one noble life shines in the world might, of course, be endlessly multiplied, but those which we have quoted shall suffice. They are but typical, it should be remembered. Good influences are always computed at compound interest. The light we never really forget, though occasionally it becomes blurred in our minds. All honor to noble souls like Dr. Channing, who at such times recall to us our better selves!

New York's and Boston's Way.

On Sept. 17, 1896, forty-three years ago today, the statue of Benjamin Franklin, which stands in front of Boston's City Hall, was dedicated with appropriate and imposing ceremonies. There was a grand military and civic parade, and Hon. Robert C. Winthrop delivered the oration. On the Fourth of July of the same year, the equestrian statue of George Washington, in Union square, New York city, was inaugurated. The Editor's Easy Chair of Harper's Monthly Magazine of December, 1896, then as now published in New York, thus tells of the ceremonies in each city. After speaking of the dearth of statues in public places, it says that:

"Since the City of the gracious Father George Washington died at the Bewling Green, we do not know of any statue raised to anybody in any public place of the city."

"But the sun of the Fourth of July of this year rose upon an altered state of things. That shrewd sun looked upon the new equestrian statue of Washington in Union square, the work of H. K. Brown, already known as the most eminent of our sculptors. The city of New York—the greatest city upon the Western continent—appropriated \$30, or some similar sum, toward paying the expense of inaugurating the statue of the greatest man in the history of the Western continent. There was a salute, a burst of music, an oration, and the statue of Washington was inaugurated."

"While New York raised her statue to Washington in July, Boston raised hers to Franklin in September. There was a difference in the ceremony. Boston always does something with self respect, with a dignified elaboration which marks the event and honors the actors. New York thrusts itself off as if she were ashamed of herself to be caught, in the nineteenth century, honoring anybody with a statue. New York makes the inauguration of the Washington statue an unimportant episode in her Fourth of July celebration. Boston devotes an autumn day to the festival, summons all her citizens, invites to it the people of the State, and compels the country to know that she is honoring one of her children. New York invites an eloquent divine to say a few words at an early hour in the morning, when the beautiful work is unveiled to the sun. Boston devotes one of her orators to prepare a careful and elaborate discourse, which all the papers publish and everybody may read and enjoy. New York scarcely knows when all is over, that it has raised a statue. Boston is ecstatically proud of its act, and every visitor will be made to know it."

"It is a curious corollary that Boston is probably the city most distinguished in all history, whether ancient or modern, for the general high average of prosperity and intelligence. It is called the Athens of America. But it undoubtedly realizes (in its own words) what the Athens of Greece only symbolized."

"The statue of Franklin, by Richard S. Greenough, is a noble work; the figure alone, like Brown's Washington, in the clothes of the time; the hat under the arm; a cane in

one hand; the head bent a little forward, and the movement slightly advancing. It is the apotheosis of Poor Richard, in the same way that Boston is the apotheosis of Poor Richard's principles."

Does Farming Pay?

The article on "A Farmer's Balance Sheet for 1898," which appeared in the Review of Reviews for last March, shows the net profit on 6000 acres of Iowa grain farming to have been \$50,885.32.

Reuben and Lucien Bradley were born and reared on a Michigan farm. This farm had been out from the woods by the father, and endless toil had been expended in bringing it to a state of fair productivity. But when the boys became adults, they produced only a scanty living for the family.

The problem of livelihood and a vocation forced itself upon Reuben and Lucien. They were strong, steady and industrious. They had graduated from the village school. The father was not able to set them up in business. They knew it and did not complain. He had done the best he could. Reuben was tired of the country. He went to the town and apprenticed himself to a harness maker. Against the advice of his young friends, Lucien bought 60 acres of land and ran in debt for it.

In a year Reuben was earning a dollar a day. After the day's work he wore a white shirt and collar and pointed shoes, because other people did, not because they were more comfortable. He had a good horse, but he could not afford to keep it. He had a good house, but he could not afford to live in it. He had a good wife, but he could not afford to marry. He had a good family, but he could not afford to educate them. He had a good life, but he could not afford to live it. He had a good death, but he could not afford to die. He had a good everything, but he could not afford to have it.

Reuben became foreman of the shop at \$50 a month. He bought a house and lot on the installment plan and paid for it within five years. The country people called upon him and he answered them. He was a good neighbor, a good citizen, a good man. He was a good everything, but he could not afford to have it.

Reuben began to complain that harness making was too confining. His health was breaking down. The proprietor of the shop was selfish and would not let him leave. He was a good man, but he was a good everything, but he could not afford to have it. He was a good everything, but he could not afford to have it.

Lucien had pigs and cows and sheep and chickens and turkeys and a horse. He raised his own beans and corn and wheat and garden stuff and fruit. He bought his groceries, tobacco and clothes. Reuben buys everything. At the close of the year Lucien paid \$100 to \$300 in the bank or he takes a trip to Boston. Reuben does not fret. Reuben grumbles.

The moral is that the \$200 a year income farm is a more important factor in the life of the farmer than the \$50,000 income farm is. The real life is in the real work of the farmer, not in the real money of the farmer. The real life is in the real work of the farmer, not in the real money of the farmer.

OLD BOSTON. TWELFTH PAPER. The South Church, or Old South as it is now called, was in the time it was built recognized as being at the South End of the town—hence its name; one can hardly realize this fact, but so it was, for all business was then at the lower part of Cornhill and Dock square, and the most notable residences were still further to the north and west than the South End. The old town, from which in later days the old residents have removed, leaving their beautiful sites to foreign possession. As new sites more southerly and westerly were taken for residential purposes, some of the new business streets became residences for the richer classes. For instance, let us take Summer street, on which, between the junction of Bedford and Summer streets, there was, before a shadow of business had reached that locality, what was known as Church Green. On this spot, in 1715-16, was erected the New South Church, in which, in the younger days of some of your present readers, the Rev. Alexander Young, D. D., so ably preached the Unitarian faith. Before his day, the pulpit was occupied for the time by Rev. Mr. Greenwood, who afterwards became the beloved pastor at King's Chapel. Still back of these two divisions was the Rev. Dr. Kirk and, who, in 1810, became president of Harvard College. This learned and good man lived on the corner of Summer and Lincoln streets, in an old wooden house, which, so says an old record, was quite "respectable for the day." Samuel Adams, father of the great patriot, was of a number who met in the old Ball Tavern, on the corner of Summer and Sea street, to form the organization of the New South Church, which gave way to the march of trade just thirty-one years ago.

It may seem strange to many of your younger readers to know that seventy years ago Summer street was one of the most beautiful of Boston's highways. It was shaded its entire length by magnificent trees, overhanging the driveway with luscious foliage, so that one walked or rode as within a grove; and now where stand the beautiful houses were formerly the gardens and mansions of some of the old families of Boston. Old Trinity Church, which was destroyed in the great fire of 1872, which swept conflagration-like over the entire business district of the neighborhood, stood not far from Washington street on the corner of Hawley street, on the site of the old "Fleeder" or "Seven Star Inn," from which Summer street took its ancient name of "Seven Star Lane." In the old Trinity, Peter Faneuil, who presented the old

Cradle of Liberty to the town, owned and occupied pew No. 40.

South of Summer was Bedford street, both coming together at the intersection of Church Green. Its ancient name was Pond Lane, although its lower portion in 1800 was known as Blind Lane. Channing Place, now Channing street, was so called in honor of the distinguished clergyman of the First Church, so long in later years presided over by Rev. Nathaniel L. Frothingham, D. D. When trade was pushed southward the church was destroyed, and a new one took its place west of the Public Garden. The original church was laid out in 1807, over a part of the estate of Ebenezer Preble, brother of the celebrated Commodore Edward Preble, so well known in the early days of this country for his naval exploits in the war with the Barbary pirates, powers in the good frigate Constitution, or, as she was afterwards known, "Old Ironsides."

Who of your older readers do not remember the house in which our greatest statesman, Daniel Webster, lived on Summer street, the one adjoining being that of Israel Thordike. When Webster received Lafayette, after the ceremonies at Bunker Hill, a door was cut between these two residences that the vast company of guests could be better accommodated. At No. 8 Old place lived Nathaniel Bowditch, the great mathematician and navigator, one of the founders and for thirty years secretary, of the Massachusetts Hospital Company, which is today one of the most solid of our home financial institutions.

The store on Summer street, known as Hovey's to every man, woman and fairly grown child in our city and suburbs, stands upon the site of the old mansion of the Vavasor family, which was built by Leonard Vavasor, whose son William, built the house on Pemberton square, afterwards the residence of Gardner Green. The south corner of Summer and Washington streets, where A. Shuman & Co. have their spacious clothing warehouse, was in early days known as Bethune's corner.

Passing up old Newbury street, as that part of the present Washington street was called in early days, we come to Avon place, well known for its distinguished looking residences, in one of which lived the well-known lawyer, gentleman and wit of sixty years ago, more ago, Henry H. Fuller, who had his office over the north corner of State street. He is well remembered by a few living, who were lads at the time, as wearing a Spencer or half aunt instead of a whole uncle garment, a custom pretty general within the century. That fine old merchant, Josiah Bradley, was never seen in winter with a long coat—he held to the Spencer to his latter days, just as Col. Thomas Melville wore the cocked hat an earlier day—"the last of the cocked hat."

Lawyer Fuller was uncle of Sarah Margaret Fuller, afterwards Countess d'Osoli, one of the most remarkable women of this or any other country has produced in modern times, whose literary ability is at world wide to this day. It is now fifty years since her death and that of her husband and child by shipwreck off Fire Island, N. Y., an event which is in our memory as we write the sad record. Margaret Fuller, in addition to her remarkable literary powers, excelled so greatly in conversation that she was called "the best talker since Madame de Staël." In her society the best talkers preferred to remain listeners.

Still passing southerly beyond Bedford and West streets, where the Adams House now is, was the Lamb Tavern, the sign of which is noticed in early records as far back as 1746. In our boyhood days it was kept by Libanus Adams, father of the lamented William T. Adams, "Oliver Optic," a name familiar to every juvenile reader. In 1767 the first stage coach to Providence from this town put up at the sign of the Lamb. The White Horse Tavern was a little south of the Lamb and had for a sign a large, white charger. It was to this tavern that Woodbridge came in 1788 for a sword before fighting the duel with Phillips on the Common when the latter was killed. The father of the celebrated lawyer, Peter Martin, kept this tavern in 1760.

The Lion Tavern stood where the Melodeon was built, next south of the site of the Boston Theatre. In 1789 it was called the Turk's Head, and in 1835 it was made into a theatre, where in 1836, the elder Booth, father of Edwin Booth, performed. A celebrated English circus was held there—Cooke's—a great attraction of which was a company of little children who played "Gulliver." Cooke himself taking Gulliver to the great public delight. William H. Hymore, a well-known English manner,

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- A Hat and Cap Department,
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- A Crockery Department,
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Orchestra plays from 11.30 to 3.30 daily. Fine Ladies' Parlors on the same floor.

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assumed the management of the theatre but failed, although his company included several public favorites.

In 1845, after it was rechristened the Melodeon, Marcia and Charlotte Cushman appeared there, and concertos were given by those world-wide celebrities, Jenny Lind, Sontag and Alboni. Essex street was the dividing line between old Newbury and Orange streets, while Orange extended southerly as far as the Neck. Essex street, named in 1708, was also called Ancony's lane, in honor of a distinguished family in the early history of Boston. The elder of this family was a barrister during the times of Governor Belcher and Shilley. Robert Ancony the younger, as he was called, when the Revolution began assisted John Adams and Josiah Quincy in preparing the defence of Captain Preston for participation in the Boston Massacre, for allowing his men to fire upon the townspeople, of which act he was acquitted, and on the southeast corner of Essex and Washington streets stood the famous Liberty tree of the R. volution, and here our walk ends.—Benjamin F. Stevens, in Boston Budget.

Our Newport Letter.

In the round of gaiety that marks the summer in Newport, when every day brings with it many entertainments, it is pleasant to recall the gayeties of a hundred years ago, when the most brilliant of the aristocracy were as lovely as the who now lived in the German; the music was the spinnet, the flute and the viol, when seven was the hour named in the card or invitation, and Mr. and Mrs. Smith were expected to be as punctual as a ball as if invited to dinner. In 1781 Washington came to Newport to confer with Rochambeau in regard to the future movements of both the American and French armies. He stayed but a week, but that week was one of more than usual gaiety. There was a procession by torchlight, in which all the French troops took part, an illumination and a series of entertainments; but by far the most brilliant of the balls was that given by the French officers in what was then known as Mrs. Cowley's assembly room on Church street. One there was no more, but many a silver candlestick was brought from the storerooms of wealthy persons, as well as beautiful mirrors, mirrors with branching lights and delicate wreaths and sprays, that had been imported in more prosperous days, for it must be borne in mind that it was not until two years after this date that peace was declared. The business prospects of the maritime towns were at a low ebb; everything was being sacrificed for the good of the colonies.

To Washington the honor of opening the ball was given, and when he led out the beautiful Miss Champlin, Rochambeau and his suite took the instruments from the musicians and played the air "A Successful Campaign." How brilliant the scene must have been! The commanding form of Washington in his continental uniform; at his side the lovely girl whose beauty was noted by Dr. Esqier, Rochambeau wearing the Grand Croix de l'Ordre Royal, with Chastelard, the historian, Dantonches and many others—the men of the French army and navy—who found it hard to leave their partners when the hour of parting came.

A desire has often been expressed to know something of the dances of that period. Mr. Mason says, in his reminiscences, that he found by chance a pack of old papers, among which in a girlish record he had a list of the dances of that day. These were, among others, "Flowers of Edinburgh," "Pea Straw," "Boston's D. Light," "College Hornpipe," "Lily Handcock," "Miss McDonald's Reel," "Soldier's Joy" to the number of thirty-five. There is no mention of the minuet, but it was the dance of the day—a stately and graceful dance, in which the couple did their best in their way to obtain the plaudits of the audience. Generally the dancers of the minuet were the handsomest couple in the room.

Can we not picture to ourselves the lovely maidens who danced those figures with the Frenchman, our country's brave defender? It is a pleasant thought, for when, days to go back even to an earlier period, when the townspeople of Boston went to Newport to attend the theatre, which involved a ride of two days going and coming in a lumbering stage coach or in a chaise, with a trunk strapped at the axle. Carriages there were none, but the chaise was in general use.

One of the strangest and most inconceivable notions of the French mind in the early history visited Newport, of whom Massillon was one of his reminiscences makes this mention: In the spring of 1794, one of the packets that ran to and from New York, touched at the usual landing place, Bannister's wharf, to land a single passenger. Without dropping her main sail, or taking in more than her jib, she came easily up to the dock, where a friendly hand helped to make her fast. Her one passenger stepped ashore, followed by a cabin boy with a portmanteau, who, as he crossed the gangway, had a few words of instruction from the skipper, made his way up the wharf and pushed on through Thames street to Long wharf. The boy, having delivered the captain's message to the owner of the house, and having left the portmanteau, stepped aside for the passenger to enter. The house and the charm of noisiness. The room, the front chamber overlooking the water, was given up to the guest. Here stayed the celebrated Talleyrand, driven forth by the terrors of the French Revolution, the old fox who owed his life to the American principle of liberty, and who was to live to become the minister of a French king.

He stayed for several weeks, talking freely with many of the inhabitants who knew not his name or whence he came. His figure was slight, his dress scrupulously neat, and when he moved it could be seen that he was lame. That he was a foreigner was evidently clear, but he had a perfect command of the English language, a great knowledge of men and a penetration that could find the way to the bottom of anything; moreover, he knew when to keep his mouth open or shut. He was like a fox, in character and nature. Whenever he went he sought information, but never imparted any. During the weeks he remained in Newport he received no letters, and his way, save on occasions, and left as he came, silently, fox-like, and without the slightest announcement to a living soul. He subsequently visited Boston, to live at the old Hancock House in Corn Court. With him was the then Duke of Orleans, afterwards Louis Philippe, king of the French. We suppose it may be maintained that Talleyrand was the most inscrutable, past-finding character that French history has produced.

In Hayden's (the great English painter) "Table Talk" he says: "I met that patriarch of dissimulation and artifice, Talleyrand, but once and once only, and I never shall forget him. He looked like a cat's paw of intrigue with nothing left but his poison. To see his impenetrable face at a game of whist, watching everybody without a trace of movement in his own figure or face,

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the slightest perceptible twitch in his lip, was a slight never to be forgotten. It was the incarnation of meaning without assumption."

We have often heard it said that the last man in a procession is the most badly used, for the boys follow him, boot at him and often times try to do him a bodily injury, but he generally succeeds in evading insults in a way by presenting one of the foremost of the leaders with an unused cartridge, if the procession is a military one, whereupon the crowd retires in good order to blow up something with the powder thus secured. But "the last colored undertaker of old Newport" must be treated with the respect due unto his vocation.

The last colored undertaker of Newport, R. I., bore the euphonious name of Mintus. He was tall, spare and angular, with grizzly locks falling on the sides of his head, but wanting on the scalp. But this last defect was not observed when he was on the street conducting a funeral, for then he wore a bell-crowned hat that seemed older than himself. A stiff stock threw his head well back, and the erect collar of his shirt crowded hard up under his ears. On the occasion of a funeral, he wore a long, blue, swallow-tail coat with brass buttons, and when he stepped in long stride the coat tails nearly touched the ground, his long figure came up for another stride. Gloves he never wore, and with scars and flowers and ribbons he was not familiar. It took Mintus some time to organize a funeral; but when everything was ready, he gave the signal to move by walking ahead of the hearse in the middle of the street, one hand under his coat tails, and taking long strides which carried him some distance ahead of his charge. He was then turned by his head, and jerking his thumb over his shoulder, exclaimed in a hoarse whisper, "Come along with that corpse!" This call was repeated from time to time until the process on reached the grave, where Mintus sought to do everything decorously and in order, which meant much pomp and ceremony as he could manage.

When Mintus's turn came to be carried away from the scene of his work, a white man bore him to his grave, no one of his race could be found to wear that bell-crowned hat and the dignified manner of Benjamin F. Stevens, in Boston Budget.

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may be seen a wide variety of Clothing for Men and Boys, in the prevailing styles and most approved fabrics. The high standing of this concern for three-quarters of a century is a guarantee of the excellence of every garment made under its roof.

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MASS.

Allenk made a break at the quarter pole when well in the lead the next heat, and fell back several lengths. *Hal Almont* showed the way from there to near the wire, where *Allenk* overhauled him and beat him by a neck.

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FAST TURF PERFORMERS OF 1899.

3. **RUBBER**, 2:10. Winner 2:14 Trot, New York. 3. **LORD VINCENT**, 2:08 3-4. Winner Charter Oak Stake and Cup.
4. **ROYAL R. SHELTON**, 2:06 1-4. Winner 2:07 Pace, New York. 5. **DEMOCRACY**, 2:05 1-4. Who Set the Saugus Pacing Race Record at 2:09 1-2.

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SUMMARIES.
Readville, Mass., Sept. 23, 1899—2.14 trot.
 Purse, \$800. Two heats trotted Sept. 21.
 Lillian H. Chase, ch m, by Young Fullerton; dam, Mary G., by Norwood Chief (Shillinglaw).....6 2 3 1 1 1

The big bay stallion Pierrot was favorite for the 2.30 trot, but after keeping out in front nearly all the way the bay gelding Pirie outfooted him right at the wire in the first heat.

The battle in the next two heats was be-

Time, 2.29 3/4, 2.26 1/2, 2.25 1/2.

Same day—2.19 trot and pace. Purse, \$800.

Gagnant, ru g, by Jay Bird (A. Johnson).....\$ 1 1 3 3 1

Walter, ch g (Miller).....3 3 5 1 1 2

Yukon b g, by Jersey Wilkes (Cook) 1 2 4 4 3

Battle L. h m, by Alexander (Gault) 4 5 2 2 2

Given Away FREE, 3,000 Dewey Souvenir
Every Morning to Our Lady Fairgoers.
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Men's Suits & Overcoats,	\$8.00 to \$25.00
Youths' " " "	5.90 to 16.75
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Two Minutes from Faneuil Hall.

Time, 2.17, 2.15½, 2.17¼, 2.17¾, 2.18¾, 2.17.	Rex, b g (Collins)..... 8 7 7 Lutz, b m (Holmes)..... 9 8 6 Beacon Lieber, b g (Seale)..... 6 dis Joel, b g (Linnaman)..... dis Time, 2.23¼, 2.22¾, 2.24½, 2.16.
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[illegible][illegible]

		TIME, 2234, 2234, 2234	
Atway, ch, g, by Ambassador (Mier), 4	2	3	2
Jennie Wilkes, bk m, by Wilkes (Simpson) 3	2	3	2
Eily Foster, b, g, by Son of Almon: (Dur-			
lander)	5	6	6
Ray K, b, g, by Grey-Winter (Collins), 6	4	3	6
William L, bk, g (Stonewall)	5	8	8
Harry King, br, g (Stonewall)	6	4	6
Can Can, b, g (Pershore)	5	7	7

Time, 2234, 2234, 2234.

C. B. Barrett, 48 North Market street, Boston.

Sale day—290 lots. Purse, \$300.
Alka'oia, blk n, by Wilton (Dore)..... 1 1
Brundell, b m, by Amo'keag (Gillie)..... 3 2
Kurburn, b g, by Lord Russell (Haldane)S 3
Miss Barbee, blk m, by Wilton (Gardner) 4 4

Time, 2:23, 2:56, 2:19½.

T. Hunter, New York City, Sept. 23, 1890. C. S. Hunt.

2 pairs, Wmna, \$800. 23, 1899—2.23 trot
 and pace. Purse, \$305 (50c heats collected
 and \$250.
 Boy Dean, b, by Oscar S. (Pawnee) 3 5 1 1 1
 Ed. P. v. nina, b f, by Jim Wilson
 (1896)..... 1 1 4 4 8
 McMary Had, b, by Ed. P. v. nina
 (carpenter)..... 4 2 1 3 2 3
 Capt. Paul, b g, by Egin Boy (Wai-
 763)..... 5 5 3 2 4 0
 Zigzag, b g, by Nutcrack (Wilder) 3 4 3 5 0
 Bertie Barker, br s, by Morgan
 Ethan (Lafayette)..... 6 dis
 Time, 2.19½, 2.30½, 2.30¾, 2.34½, 2.25½,
 2.30½, 2.30½.
 Same day—2.14 trot and pac". Purse, \$300.
 Dora Highwood, ch m, by Highwcol
 (Miller)..... 1 1 1

John T. ch. g. by Nathurst (Dore).....	2	4	2
Kdm-ndr, b g (Uook).....	3	3	3
Homeward, b g by Strathway (Johnson).....	4	4	3
Time 2.15 1/2, 2.17 1/2, 2.16 1/2.			
Same day—3.7 trot and pace. Purse, \$300.			
Truss-W F. b g, by Happy Russell (Labounty).....	1	6	1
Pearl E. b m (Harder).....	7	1	5
Edwin C. st b, by Bruce House (Johnson).....	3	3	2
Hai Brown, b g, by Blue Hai (Stone).....	6	3	4
DeW r. b g by Krom l l (Durand).....	10	4	8
Billy R. b g (Wibb).....	3	6	6
Velvet Hind, b m, by Sidney (Roisa).....	5	6	9

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 2.
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